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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for whiteation wish to have rejected articles returned, they winst in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Democrats and the Late Election. Official returns of the poll of nineteen States at the election of last month show

some very significant facts. In the first place, Mr. ROOSEVELT's majority over Mr. PARKER in these States was about two millions out of an aggregate poll for the two candidates of less than seven and a half millions of votes. Mr. PARKER'S percentage of these was only a little over 36 per cent. Mr. BRYAN'S percentage of the poll for Mr. McKinley and himself in these

States in 1900 was over 45 per cent. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S poll was greater than that for Mr. McKINLEY in 1900 by 377,-887. Mr. PARKER'S was less than Mr. BRYAN'S by \$77,959.

The plain inference from this is that Mr. ROOSEVEET's majority, of unparalleled magnitude, was due very greatly to the refusal of Democrats to go to the polls. Attributing to such Democratic defection the whole diminution in the aggregate poll from the poll of 1900, or about half a million votes, one-quarter of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S majority is accounted for; but in addition where was the natural increase in Democrats due to the increase in the population in the four years between the two elections?

Mr. PARKER was not supported by his party. That is the meaning of the "landslide." If he had been able to hold together his party and arouse its enthusiasm, Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity would have carried him through with a large majority, but it would not have been the avalanche of Nov. 8.

What are called "landslides" at Presidential elections are always due primarily to the neglect at the polls of the candivotes, yet the Cleveland poll increased by only 18,685 votes.

The nineteen States whose official poll tative of the whole. They include Arkan- bilities of his victim. sas, Georgia and Virginia of the strictly Solid South; Maryland and Missouri of the Border States: great Western States Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, and Conin this part of the Union.

Union, the votes cast for Mr. PARKER McKinley's by less than 400,00).

President WOODROW WILSON has Democratic party on conservative lines by reading out the Populist and radical element. That element seems to have read itself out at the election of last month to a very large extent.

#### The Only Way to Make the Union Label Effective.

Theoretically the union label is a guarantee of the quality of the article which their workmen.

far more than it does and be made a far independent, as the Dependents. more effective force than it is? In a prize essay on the subject, appearing in for preaching, came from London to one of the recent numbers of the Federationist, a comparison is instituted between the union label and the hall mark of the old guilds. The label is there called the "hall mark of organized labor." But the label of to-day is not a warrant of the quality and thorough workmanship the parish bigwigs, who served warnings of which the old hall mark stood as the on him. Soon the repeal of the Consign and symbol. If it should be made | venticle Act made beadledom harmless. or could be made such a warrant it Branches of the new sect were estabwould probably become a powerful union lished in the surrounding villages. When

In the eyes of the public the unionism of to-day stands for little except a demand for more pay, less work and shorter hours. It is not associated with any idea of high standards of workmanship which would make the workman worth their context, and thus rendered capmore to his employer, or his work more able of any interpretation that may be desirable for the purchaser. The hall put upon them." The Cokelers do not mark inspired confidence. The union label does not, but is associated in the minds of purchasers with a system and with methods which the larger part of society does not hold in esteem.

This latel stands, as a unionist writer by elders, or "stalwarts," chosen from declares, for "fair wages and hours, and by the congregation. Large porclean workshops, and good workmanship." It may stand for all that and more, but the fact has not yet been so impressed on the public mind that the thrifty buyer looks for labelled articles and insists upon getting it as better, and therefore cheaper, than the un-

The buying public is always ready to after the manner of the ascetics, that the help by its purchases those who seek higher life is inconsistent with marriage. FANWOOD, Dec. L.

that it is an institution which seeks to good terms with their neighbors, and level with poor work and poor workmen, rowdies has long past. and thus put a premium on mediocrity rather than on superiority.

If, however, a union label should be made and be recognized as a symbol and an assurance of excellence, it would soon stores have grown into big shops. "To accomplish infinitely more for unionism pathy will not induce the community to run by a secretary and four trustees, buy labelled articles. Only if they are and any Cokeler can be a shareholder. incontestably and obviously the best will They pay big dividends, and most of the they be purchased in any considerable quantities in preference to others. So | These people are thrifty and keep away far, the union label is not accepted as from the "pub." The farmers among such assurance.

### The Public and the Police.

The questions involved in the civil action for damages which Mr. JAMES J. HIGGINSON has begun against a member of the city Police Department are of grave importance and interest to every resident of New York.

Mr. HIGGINSON'S son, a minor, was stopped by a detective, or "plain clothes man," while walking on a public highway, and was forcibly compelled to disclose the contents of a package he carried under his coat. That is, he was seized and subjected to a search while going in an orderly manner about his legitimate pursuits.

The young man's father contends that the action of the policeman was improper and illegal, and the questions for the courts will be whether the policeman exceeded his authority and is liable for damages on account of an act done in what he regarded as the proper performance of his duty as a peace officer?

The police justify such invasions of a citizen's privacy on the theory that every man is a potential lawbreaker and that an individual with a package may be a thief escaping with his booty. Mr. HIGGINSON is not the first decent

and reputable citizen who has been held up by a policeman and compelled to give an account of himself, but he is a man who stands stubbornly on his rights | manufinuatious." in this matter. The police daily require men and women to explain why they are abroad in the streets and the source whence they obtained goods that they may be translated: "These plays, origicarry. In this way thieves are fredate of one party or the other. For ex- quently captured and stolen goods reample, in 1892, when there was a Demo- covered. Probably there is not a pocratic "landslide," the Republican, Har- liceman in the department who does hog Latin was natural enough. rison, poll fell off from 1888 by 264,108 not regard it as his right and duty to Unfortunately, Mr. Platt's anagramquestion at length any individual on matic translation differs from that made whom his suspicion may fall and to de- in 1898 by Herr BUCHSTABENVERSETmand full and satisfactory answers to ZUNG of the Silesian Baconian Verein. we are analyzing are fairly represen- his questions, regardless of the sensi- The Silesian reading is this:

Should Mr. Higginson's suit end in a verdict against the policeman all policemen would be likely to give up the like California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, practice, even when they might be justified in following it. If, on the sectiont. New Jersey and Pennsylvania other hand, the courts should affirm the right of a policeman to stop any citizen, If their poll is taken as representative examine his person and require him to in its percentages of the poll in the whole give an account of himself, the abuses to which it might lead are obvious. were less than those polled for Mr. BRYAN | For these reasons the litigation will in 1900 by toward 1,500,000, while Mr. be watched with much interest by the ROOSEVELT'S poll was greater than Mr. officers of the municipality and by all its citizens.

We never heard of the "Cokelers" until we read Viscount TURNOUR'S account of them in the National Review. It is the name of a little sect living in four parishes of a corner of the Weald of Sussex. Farmers in summer, copse cutters in winter, they have a religion and life of their own, unaffected by the world and unknown to it.

What is the origin of the name "Cokebears it, and an assurance of its manu-lers?" Nobody knows. Not long ago facture under wholesome and sanitary Mr. ANDREW LANG, rather ingeniously conditions. But is it actually a guarantee | than successfully, tried to explain totem of anything more than that certain arti- names as nicknames given to certain cles were made in shops where none clans and defiantly adopted by them. except union labor is employed, and an "Cokelers" is supposed to be a nickindication that certain employers have name. A part of one of the Cokeler adopted it in a belief that they could parishes was once known as "Cokkeg," thereby effect sales? It appears to be but the name has long been obsolete. a guarantee that the article to which BLUNT's "Dictionary of Sects" calls the it is attached was not made by child Cokelers "Coglers," and asserts, withlabor, Chinese labor, conviet labor, or in out any authority, that "they are said a sweat shop. It the in a way, a fair as- to have a book of Cople, probably in surance that a certain number of work- imitation of the Mormons." There is men are content with the conditions no such book. The word "Cokelers" with which they are surrounded, and is not more than fifty years old, yet that a certain number of employers no etymologist can throw light on it. maintain harmonious relations with Some rural joker seems to have fixed this eccentric title upon the Cokelers, other-Couldingt the label be made to mean wise known, since they are absolutely

JOHN SIRGOOD, shoemaker, with a gift Loxford in 1850. Four or five villagers used to meet at his cottage Sundays, and probably on weekdays, and hold a service. By 1861 enough of the neighboring farmers and laborers were followers of SIRGOOD to stir the wrath of SIRGOOD died in 1885 there were 2,000

persons of his religion. Viscount TURNOUR does not make the Cokeler creed clear to us. It is "of a pronounced antinomian type, built up upon a number of texts, taken out of use the Lord's Prayer. They hold, curiously enough, that it is too short, and was meant only as a model. They have no ministers, properly so called. The affairs of each chapel are managed tions of Bible texts are memorized and read, and constitute a good deal of the chapel service. At the end of it each

member preaches, if the Spirit moves They have no marriage service and do not encourage marriage. Yet they frown upon immorality. They merely insist,

to improve the quality of their work. Yet they marry. The sect lives by disbut it turns in indifference from those regarding one of its tenets. In their who seek only to improve their wages, aversion to amusements, to dancing Purchasers are likely to look on the union | and music not religious, even to flowers label with distrust as indicative of a higher in a room, they are of the narrowest price without any clear equivalent for it. Puritanism. They are honest, indus-The general conception of unionism is trious, clean living folks and live on put good work and good workmen on a the day of their persecution by village

In the first days of the sect, stores, the joint property of the local members, but open to outsiders also, were established when the chapels were founded. These use a Yankeeism," says Viscount Turthan can possibly be accomplished by NOUR, "they have 'hogged' the whole the strike and the boycott. Mere sym-trade of the place." These stores are savings of the Cokelers go into them. them sell their butter, milk, eggs and so on at the local stores, so that, in their limited field, they may be said to have attained that extremely difficult and

fragile thing, agricultural cooperation. In their combination of thrift and religion the Cokelers suggest some more familiar types of "little religions." We like to think of them, in the Surrey lanes at evening.

" Driving in wagons to their chapel, and chanting sort of psalm, all the men being dressed in dark clothes and all the women in black dresses with poke bonnets, somewhat similar to those worn by the Salvation Army lassies." A "little religion" in a little corner,

but sufficient to itself. There are many such in England. Indeed, perhaps most of the "little religions" of the United States, where the splitting of sects and formation of new ones has been supposed to be freer and more common than elsewhere, have been imported.

### Who Wrote Love's Labor's Lost?

In the November number of the Conservator, Mr. ISAAC HULL PLATT returns to a theory which he set forth in 1897 as to the dainty little Latin word used by Costard in the first scene of the fifth act of "Love's Labor's Lost." Costard says to Moth:

"I marvel thy master hath not eaten thee for word; for thou are not so long by the head as honor.

Mr. PLATT says that this little word is the anagram of the Latin sentence, Hi ludi tuiti sibi Fr. BACONO nati, which nating with FRANCIS BACON, are protected for themselves." PRISCIAN a little scratched, but BACON's fondness for

brazen head built anno (year) 1281, afterwards WILL (BILD S. faked. The Silesian Baconians are making

a good case for ROGER, to the detriment of FRANCIS. We are not satisfied, however, with either Baconian hypothesis. "R. B." can stand for ROBERT BROWNING as well as for ROGER BACON. "B. H." represents not "brazen head" but "Browningized"; exactly in the manner that Don ADRIANO DE ARMADO called "abhominable" "abominable." Is not this excellent Browningese? "I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the King's, who is intituled, nominated or

s oversensitive in being hurt at the editorial in the allies marched to Pekin, gave many magnificen

tributes to the American contingent.

After all, what sting can there be nationally when the editor of a by no means important newspaper urges that the "best friends of the United States will hope that the reins of discipline on board her ships may be sensibly tightened"? The advice may be ill timed, the native testimony that American sallors killed the compradore may be quite unre-liable. But to suppose that the conclusions of this editorial writer have any national weight or show that England is Jealous of America in Asia is absurd Such a ruling would make the United States re sponsible for anything that a writer of a third rate American newspaper might say.
Sallors, after a long trip, are apt to leap out of

bounds on the first shore leave. There are rough characters in every navy, and British sailors fro quently have clashes with natives. If British sailors raised a rumpus in Manila the American editors there would surely make severe remarks and sug-gest stricter discipline, and who would kick even if only one or two bad characters were responsible? Some naval recruits who make first class fighters are known on enlistment to be Bowery toughs, and army and navy, glorified in the aggregate, cannot be entirely composed of angels J. F. MASTERS. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

#### The Only Americans, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: There are

who say we are not Americans. Who then Let any man say to a Canadian, "You're an Amer ican, are you not?" and he will reply with some heat.
"No, I'm a Canadian." Ask a Mexican the same question and he will say. "No, I'm a Mexican." Now, if the Canadian is not an American and if the Mexican is not an American, it remained to the people of the United States of America to be Americans, and they are Americans. Ask any one of 'em and hear his enthusiastic charges Battell Loomis.

HAVE WE A STATE CHURCH!

Criticism by a Correspondent Who Thinks He Sees Signs of Danger. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question is beginning to be asked by many: Are we to have a State Church? It has been very noticeable fact that on almost every. not every, occasion of state and ceremony of the Government the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of never been properly explored and its pecu-Washington has been called on to take the leading part, often the only part, in any re-ligious observance connected with the occa-This seems to imply that he holds a rank recognized by the State, a rank higher than that of clergymen of any other sect, which entitles him to precedence.

Such under our ideas of either government or society cannot be the case; and the Government should not directly or indirectly commit itself to any such theory, or cour nance any such exclusive preferment of the orelates of one denomination, giving it an undue and factitious prominence where all are supposed to be on an equal footing. The same thing happens throughout the

Let me disclaim at the outset any criticism personal to the gentleman who happens to be Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington at this time. He is by the Navy Department, and he was or justly held in high and universal esteem wherever known. It is the system which I am storeship Supply, detailed for that service deprecating, and the fact that a combination of fashion and ecclesiasticism, by no means new one, working together, has made possi-

ble the condition to which I refer.

The same tendency is manifested in another direction. The cadets at West Point and Annapolis come from all denominations, and the whole people pay for their support. At West oint, beginning with 1856, there have been four chaplains, including the present incum-Three of them, covering about thirtynine years out of the forty-nine, have be Episcopalians. How a Presbyterian with no valid orders managed to squeeze himself in or ten years is a mystery, and something which according to present appearances is

not likely to happen again.

Taking the Naval Academy, I find from its ecords that from its establishment in 1845 down to the beginning of the term of the resent incumbent, a period of forty-seven years, it has had Episcopal chaplains during thirty-two of them. Consolidating these figures gives us a period in both schools of ninety-four years, of which the Episcopal other denominations together only twenty-No one will assert that these Episcopal chaplains who have thus been enabled impress their views upon thousands of boys educated by the country were any more competent, or learned, or plous, or in any way better qualified for their posts, than thousands of ministers of other denominations. Is it not time that the people of the country of the other religious bodies should awake to the encroachments on the part of a single denomination comprising less than 800,000 mem-"smart set," and spiritual swelldom, it should stand on its own bottom, and not have or appear to have special Government sanction

and patronage.

An illustration of how ecclesiasticism always grasps power when it can, and in-trenches itself behind class privilege, is seen in the iniquitous school law which the Church of England had passed, in effect, compelling Dissenters to send their children to Church schools or go without education, and to be taxed for the cost. The spirit of our ancestors which rose up against the tyrant Charles ! and the persecuting Laud is still alive in Eng-land, and thousands of men have resolved to submit to the sale of their property, or to incarceration in Jail, rather than yield to the unjust and oppressive demands of ecclesias-ticism established by law. No one imagines that it can ever be established by law here, but history shows that its spirit is ever the same, and that if it can attain special power, privilege and prestige by other means it will do so. That it has a perfect right to secure every advantage it can by its own ability and activity no one will question; but there should be no appearance of its having the assistance of the constituted authorities anywhere in its

efforts.

Let me call attention to another thing which plainly reveals the same purpose to grasp unwarranted exclusive rank and privi-At the recent unveiling of the statue of

At the recent unveiling or the statue of Frederick the Great, which was wholly a Government function, Bishop Satterlee, who made the opening prayer, was introduced by a Government official as "the Bishop of Washington," the official designation which he assumes. Who, may I ask, made him "the Bishop of Washington?" The Protestant Episcopal Church, a voluntary association of individuals, incorporated under the

be assumes. Who, may I ask, made him the King's, who is intituled, nominated or called, Don Atdrando De Armado."

But still a better, more plausible and more convincing theory is obvious to reasonably quick eyes. We begin at page 24 of the volume of SHAKESPEARE's Comedies now before us. Look at this passage:

"Hol.—Shall I have audience? He shall present Hlrccules in minority; his enter and exit shall be strangling a snake."

Notice the significant initial "H" in "Hol." for "Holofernes." This is the fifth act. Count five letters, thus: "Shall." That brings us to "I Have."

Count the nearest multiple of five, that is, ten letters, thus: "sudience hex." That bumps into the "shall" so illuminative in our first discovery. Mark the next word. "Present." Now combine."

"I Have Present." Now combine." "I Have Present." Now combine." "I Have Present." Now combine." "I Have Present." Now combine. "I Have Present." Now combine. "I Have Present." Now combine with the subject of the same thing, and can do it with the subject of the same thing, and can do it with the subject of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. Japanese Household Servants Extelled

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heartily e the remarks of your correspondent "Sufferer." in to-day's Sux, regarding the superiority of Japanese domestic servants. We pay them

good wages, but we want them.

Now, in regard to the "student" servants in the
West. It is true that their wages are small, but they have only a limited time to work while they are attending school. In six months, when they have acquired a little English, you will find them asking and receiving \$25 a month for full time services. And in comparison with other servants they are worth it. They are superior in industry ntelligence, steadiness: and they are doctle, cheer-

Some of us had never known peace until one of these refined, competent Japs was installed in place of one or two noisy, incompetent, ill-man European tribe.

Any fair minded observer will admit that they

are sorely needed. Some of the employers, even of domestic servants, are entitled to live. In the name of common sense, give us all a chance The presence in this country of a class of serants who give good work for good wages may in time force the lazy, incompetent ones to mend their ways. Instead of excluding the Japs we had de some of the European savages. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

No Need of Going Abroad to De Good. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in this morning's paper that a certain amount is to be subscribed in this country to erect a building for Pastor Wagner in Paris. In view of the well known fact that our hospitals

In view of the well known sect that our apprehamand similar institutions are so grievously handicapped for funds, it seems almost criminal to ignore their wants. I do not believe the Rev. Mr. Wagner himself would wish for the building under such circumstances.

H. D. MURPHT.

THE DEAD SEA.

Its Exploration and Survey in 1848 by an Officer of the American Navy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In las Saturday's Sun you had an interesting refer-ence to that anomalous feature of the globe known as the Dead Sea. It is most remarkable in its origin, its location, continuance and special characteristics. In view of all this the lecturer you quote asks why it has

liarities fully investigated. Such explorations and investigations, however, have been thoroughly and scientifically made and officially reported upon, and the re-port is now on file. They were made, too, for the first and only time, under the authorization of our own Government and by one of our own countrymen.
Certain ineffectual attempts to explore

that mysterious sea had been made by per sons in their private capacity-notably by Costigan and Molyneux, Englishmen scientific attainments; but both of them, at an early stage of their exploration, perished from the effects of that mephitic sea. In 1847, W. F. Lynch, Lieutenant-Com-mander in our navy, being at that time other-

wise unemployed, applied for permission to make a thorough and systematic exploration of the Dead Sea. His request was granted dered to the command of the United States

storeship Supply, detailed for that service; for which he was directed to make suitable preparations and appropriate outfit.

This being done, his officers and crew specially selected, the expedition sailed from New York in November, 1847. Capt. Lynch proceeded to Constantinople; there, through the American Minister, he obtained the Sultan's firman of authorization to pursue his way and to prosecute the undertaking, with authority to call on local officials for all needful supplies and protection. On the 8th of April following (1848) Capt. Lynch reported by despatch to the Navy Department his arrival at the Sea of Galliee, all well, and his two river boats launched ready for the voyage down the tortuous and turbulent Jordan to its debouchement. On the 19th of April their boats, one of copper, the other of galvanized iron, were launched on the sombre, glaring surface of that sea of death and desolation. The work was arduous, but they persevered for nearly a month through hunning heat surface of that sea of death and desolation. The work was arduous, but they persevered for nearly a month, through burning heat and blinding storm, and under the scorching, stifling stored. At times the heat would rise to 110 degrees in the shade of their tents, the temperature of the water at twelve inches below the surface being 30 degrees; and within those waters not even their microscope could detect the faintest trace of living thing. Their clothes and skin were coated with a greasy salt, eyes and restriks were painfully irritated by saline matter in the air, and the air itself was burdened with a sickening, sulphurous odor.

irritated by saline matter in the air, and the air itself was burdened with a sickening, sulphurous odor.

Despite these fearful hindrances, the Dead Sea was explored through all its length and breadth, from the debouchement of the Jordan to the awful chasm of the Ghor at its southern extremity. They made soundings by triangulation of the whole, ranging from 3 feet to 1.348 feet, its greatest depth. Daily investigations, thermometric, barometric and hygrometric, were made and carefully noted. By barometric measurements they found the surface of the Dead Sea to be a little over 1.500 feet below the surface of the neighboring Mediterranean. They determined the volcanic nature of the surrounding rooks; gathered slabs of bitumen along the shores; scaled the cliffs of Moab on the Arabian shore; reached the towering city and citadel of Usdom, that overlooked that sea and scene of unmitigated desolation.

Much more was done as they skirted from shore to shore, relating to the geology, the flora and fauna, the special topography of the adjacent coasts—all of which were carefully noted and recorded. Finally, in May, 1848, Capt. Lynch declared the exploration of the Dead Sea complete.

Then, with swollen bodies, lips cracked and eyes inflamed, that heroic leader and his equally heroic crew took up their homeward route by way of Jerusalem and Jaffs. After visiting Damascus and other places of interest they embarked for home, where they arrived in December, 1848, with only one man missing. This man died and was buried in Palestine.

Directly on his return to the United States Capt. Lynch filed his statistical report with

Palestine.
Directly on his return to the United States
Capt. Lynch filed his statistical report with
the Secretary of the Navy. He was also allowed permission by the Navy Department to
publish a book as a narrative of the expedition. This was done in 1849, and it furnishes
a most attractive and instructive volume,
from which these notes of surveys are made
to correct the erroneous statement herein
first alluded to.

Morristown, Dec. 2.

## Protestant Celebration of the Immaculate

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: For som nonths past the Catholics of the vast and important archdiocese of New York have been fulfilling the conditions necessary for gaining the special in dulgences published in connection with the jubilee mulgation of the Immaculate Conception dogma. recognition of the jubilee festival will, of course, be had here in the cathedral church in Fifth avenue. imposing and elaborate ceremony in honor of the Blessed Virgin will take place, the Sunday within the octave of the feast, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty sixth street, Manhattan. This church has lone been recognized as "the High Church" of the ad-vanced wing of the Episcopal Church in New York. It is interesting, I say, If, indeed, it is not sur-prising, to note that a Protestant church makes out a more elaborate ceremonial in honor of the Mother of God than any Catholic parish or insti world, the greatest archdiocese in the New World, the greater part of which, in point of settleneat and civilization-the United States-is particularly under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It has been so declared by the Holy See. all of the Missa Cantata celebrations are carried out spiendidly at St. Mary's; the processions are far and away more stately and more imposing than hose seen at St. Paul's in Fifty ninth street at bristmas and Easter. Surely it is not to the credit Christmas and Easter. Surely it is not to the credit account of the archdlocesan household that the "separated brethren" should outdo the Cathedral n its solemn praises of the Immaculate Concep-

### NEW YORK Dec. 8. American Art and Foreign Art.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many per sons in love with art would like to believe what they sometimes hear—that in landscape art the American painters can hold their own with the France and Scotland.

Let such as would be convinced seize the golden ortunity offered by the loan exhibition now of

view in the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventi street—the "Comparative Exhibition." Here for a few days may be seen canvases by Wyant and Inness and Winslow Homer and Horatic Walker, and many other Americans, side by side with the works of Corot and Rousseau and Degas and if the visitor loves nature and understands pictures he will come to see that at last the United States can show a native art product as good as he best of other lands.

If you do not believe that we have masters among us to-day, go and see their work and be convinced CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS. FANWOOD, Dec. 2.

## The Sensible Irishman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sort of rishmen who object to being caricatured in the Irishmen who object to being caracatured in the comic papers belong unfortunately to the less intelligent part of the Irish people. Certain editors of "Irish American" papers whose professional training seems rather nebulous are never done reminding their readers how the beautiful Irish race

is villued in the comic press.

That the more intellectual portion of the Irish here bear no malice against caricaturing their race is shown by the fact that two well known poets of Irish birth are regular contributors to the comic papers which are said to be prominent in carica-turing the Irish race. I think that ought to settle the question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

THOMAS J. KIEWAN

# An Interesting Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter o the "Liberal" in The Sun of the 26th, who wrot from Nova Scotla in favor of the annexation of Canada, suggests that the American people should consider that a union with Canada might make her, with the assistance of the Solid South, the ruler of our country. They were pals before the civil war. Why not again? Perhaps we might better be satisfied with a smaller piece and take Newfoundland, which has

#### Telegraph Wire Meteorology. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

E. E. ROPES.

Herr Bock of Babenhausen (Hesse) has been carrying on observations of the humming, both of telegraph and telephone wires. The humming of wires running cast and west is said to presage a fall of temperature, often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires north and south advises a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermom-

always been friendly to us.

ELAND, Fla., Dec. 1.

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR. Views of the Situation in the Field

Contest by a Military Critic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the Japanese appear to be making important gains at Port Arthur, the last official report of Marshal Oyama goes to show that they have had to yield ground on the east of their army on the Shaho, and the Russian report is that they have been driven beyond the upper Taitse.

This would mean that the attempt to envelop the Russian left flank has failed, and that the Russians are endeavoring by a coun-terstroke to cut in behind the Japanese positions on the Shaho, which are too strong for direct frontal attack. The immediate object is the recovery of the Yental coal mines in order to obtain the fuel need the army and the inhabitants of Mukden, and at the same time deprive the Japanese army, the railway to the south and the city of Liaoyang of their coal supply.

To accomplish this with the least possible loss a successful flanking movement is necessary, and that from the eastward seems to offer the greatest facilities, with the additional advantage that it also presents an opportunity to act against the communications with the Yalu. The Russian force operating in this region is under Gen. Rennenkampf, and is composed of of the past week's operations, according to vance against Singching has been turned into a countermarch toward Saimatsi. How long the present full is to continue

would appear to depend on the progress at Port Arthur and on the climate and the ability of the Japanese to continue the supply of efficient reinforcements. If recently published accounts, written by eye witnesses, are to be credited, the older men of the reserve who have been pushed to the front to take the place of the battalions depleted in the battles of the last three months are not showing the same qualities that were di played by the younger troops. Should this new formations sent into the field, while the Russian reinforcements are composed of some of the best corps in the army, there would many that the Russians, with all the faults of their military organization, must win in the end.

In any case, it is evident that the Japanese are being put on their mettle, and that their ability to carry out their programme of going to Harbin will be put to a severer test than they expected. But there is all the greater need that they should not flinch from it, or hesitate to make the sacrifices required.

The Baltic squadron, now making for its

point of concentration in the Eastern seas from either end of Africa, will soon be sufficiently near the scene of action to demand the attention of the whole of the Japanes feet: and unless Port Arthur is captured within the next two or three weeks the op portunities that will be presented to blockade runners to carry supplies and war material to the Russian garrison may render all the efforts and bloodshed of the past five months nugatory. The crisis is therefore now very real and very near. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

#### THE AWAKENING OF CHINA. A Project for Fiscal and Military Roorganization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the concluding article of the series on the reor-ganization of China contributed to the European press by M. Alexander Ular, to which I recently referred, he makes a noteworthy statement in connection with the project lately put forward by Sir Robert Hart for the fiscal and military organization of the Chinese Empire.

That official of the Chinese Government lately elaborated a plan by which the land tax in China would be applied to the establishment of a regular civil service, the construction of a powerful navy and the forming of an army of 500,000 men to begin with. The Government at once approved of the scheme, and is now engaged in inquiries as to the best means of bringing it into operation.

The total estimated amount of the land tax is about 400,000,000 taels, or \$248,000,000,

from which 276,000,000 taels would be taken. according to Sir Robert Hart's plan, leaving a handsome remainder for general purposes. The Chinese Government, however, made a further addition to the fixed expenditure calculated in that plan of \$0,000,000 taels. The object of this increase on being inquired into was found to be the repurchase of the railways and concessions for their construction, now in the hands of foreigners, and the

railways and concessions for their construction, now in the hands of foreigners, and the
subsidizing of lines of merchant steamers.
The remainder of 74,000,000 taels would be
applied to sanitation, hospitals, famine relief,
canalization of rivers, reorganization of justice and administration and war.

M. Ular is of the opinion that the carrying
out of Sir Robert Hart's scheme will not
differ essentially from the original plan.
Whatever modification there may be in the
form, the essence of the idea will prevail.
This national awakening and the course it has
taken he attributes to the unwise attempts
of the West to introduce a civilization against
the grain of the East, and he also sees in it the
beginning of a revolt against the overbrusque
way in which the Japaness have taken their
Chinese brothers in hand.

All close observers of the development of
the national idea in China, he says, are convinced of this; and the outcome of it all, he
winds up by saying, will be that England taking advantage of the renovation of China,
will be guaranteed for another century her
world domination through a coalition of which
the Emperors of India and China will be the
chiefs.

What this last proposition might ultimately

what this last proposition might ultimately lead to affords scope for unlimited speculation, there being two other Emperors in Asia, those of Japan and Russia, to say nothing of the heads of other countries that might range themselves on their side.

New York, Dec. 2.

# The Paris of Pennsylvania.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: THE SUN says "Wilkesbarre"; it must be so. The natives of that burg simply show their provincialism in insisting on "Wilkes-Barre." THE SUN may have roed reasons, but does not mention them. THE SUN gave its reasons for "D-Cady Herrick, and they were good; let us hear more on the Paris of Pennsylvania or we may conclude that Tan H. DEW. RAPALJE.

Why lose sleep over a question of spelling: We like the form used by the Wilkesbarreans, but the majority must rule. How stands the first ballot? For "Wilkes-Barre": Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and the Century Atlas (index). For Wilkesbarre: Century Cyclopædia of Names, the Standard Dictionary, Webster's International Dic-tionary, "Wilkesbarre" has three votes and tionary.

# Senator Pettus's Story of a Bad Pen.

de do'. Dat's de cook a writin' a love letter to her honeysuckle."

# Transmuting Vegetables.

From the St. James's Gazette.
The discovery of a means of metamorphosing radishes into potatoes has been made in so solemn a place as the Academy of Sciences, Paris. M. Molliard takes a very young radish. "Pasteurizes it in a certain way, and it grows up into a fine potato.

More scientifically, the young radish is cultivated in a glass retort, after a process invented by Pas teur, in a concentrated solution of glucose. Starch then develops plentifully in the cells of the radish which swells out, loses its pepperiness, and ac quires practically the consistency, flavor and espe chally the nutritive properties of the potato.

From the London Daily Dispotch.
A great change was noticeable in the garb worn the ser suts soliciting hire at Carlisle hiring.

A f so see see the women and girls came me stry on a hiring day in tawdry ally ride glous type, but on Sat urday there was none of this. In fact, in their smart tailor made costames it was difficult to distinguish them at times from the ordinary city girl."

CHINESE THINGS ON VIEW Museum of Natural History Opens an

Important New Department. The daily life of the Chinese, both on its industrial and social sides, is fully illustrated in the new Chinese hall, which was opened yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History. The collection fills the west wing of the main half of the building, and a part of it will occupy a large room adjacent to the hall.

The collection represents three years work in China by Dr. Berthold Lanfer. The expedition was provided for by a gift of \$50,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, and was carried on under the direction of the East Asiatic Committee. The collection contains more than 10,000

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specimens. They range from the roughest field implements used by the peasants to beautifully finished swords, and from the earthen jars of daily use to magnificent bronzes used in the temples. The clothing of different classes for different seasons of different classes for different seasons is illustrated by specimens of the garments and by dolls dressed in Chinese modes. These dolls would delight the heart of any little American girl, and she would be even more pleased by the bits of miniature furniture which are used as examples of Chinese household life. There are kites and toys of every description, model theatres and temples, collections of tobacco and opium pipes and beautiful pieces of inlaid work. In each case there are shown with the exhibit the tools used in making the articles, and, as far as possible, the various stages of their manufacture.

In the separate room, to be opened next

their manufacture.

In the separate room, to be opened next week, there will be a large Chinese bed. surrounded by all the ordinary household utensils. In this room, also, will be exhibited mills for grinding rice, looms and turning lathes, and two large wheelbarrows, one of which is fitted for carrying water and the other for passengers.

#### HOSPITABLE BANKRUPT LAW. Allen May Go Through Our Courts, So the Lawyers Say. Joseph Gerald De Polo of 208 West

Eightieth street filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 2, 1903, with liabilities \$57,807 and assets \$1,500. Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, had charge of the proceedings. When Mr. De Polo applied for proceedings. When Mr. De Polo applied for his discharge from bankruptcy two of his creditors opposed the discharge—the American Exchange National Bank, whose claim is \$35,274, and the International Silver Company, \$298. The bank alleges that Mr. De Polo is not entitled to the benefit of the bankruptcy act or a discharge, as he is not a citizen of the United States, was not a resident of this district for six months before filing his petition, failed to keep books of account, concealed from his trustee a claim against the Cuban Government for nine months pay for services in the Cuban Army and other claims against various persons, and omitted from his in the Cuban Army and other claims against various persons, and omitted from his schedules real estate in the city of Bogota. Mr. De Polo declares that he is a citizen, that the records show the certificate of citizenship of J. Joaquim De Polo, his father, who was admitted to citizenship Dec. 29, 1872, on which date the son was with his father and was only 8 years old, that he has made the United States his home ever since; that he was never in any mercantile business here and did not need to keep books, that he has been domiciled in this city twenty-three years, that he to keep books, that he has been domiciled in this city twenty-three years, that he has no claim for pay in the Cuban Army, as he fought for Cuba twenty-five years ago, while soldiers since 1895 only are entitled to pay, and that the real estate in Bogota belongs to his wife and was purchased with money left to her by her father.

Several authorities on the bankruptcy act were asked by the reporter if a foreigner could go through bankruptcy, and they said yes, that the act does not say a man must be a cittzen to be a bankrupt.

said yes, that the act does not sa must be a citizen to be a bankrupt.

### NAVAL OFFICER PROTESTS

Against Being Designated as "Pay Director" While He Holds Admiral's Rank. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- Pay Director A. S. Kenny, U. S. N., retired, is another officer of the navy who has protested against the system in vogue in the navy relating to titles. His protest was recently made to titles. His protest was recently made to the Secretary of the Navy in such vigorous terms that the letter was returned to him, whereupon he toned down his comments and made another protest, which has been pigeonholed pending the delivery of an opinion on the whole subject by the Attorney-General.

Pay Director Kenny objects to the title

Pay Director Kenny objects to the title Pay Director Register and the Navy Register. He holds the rank of Rear Admiral by virtue of hav-ing filled the office of chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The designation of that officer while acting at the head

of that officer while acting at the head of the bureau is "Paymaster-General." According to the opinion of former Solicitor-General Hoyt, the titles given to chiefs of bureaus remain with them when they are retired. Pay Director Kenny refers to this opinion in his letter of protest and objects to the title "Pay Director."

In his first letter Pay Director Kenny practically charges the Bureau of Navigation with discrimination and jealousy against staff officers. He asked Secretary Morton to intervene and protect staff officers against what he alleged to be grossinjustice on the part of the Bureau of Navigation. His letter was returned with the curt comment that the navy regulations prohibit the criticism of an officer or bureau prohibit the criticism of an officer or bureau

# by another. Pay Director Kenny is now acting as Paymaster-General of the Isthmian Canal Commission. WOODROW WILSON LECTURES.

Large Audience Hears Him on Problems To hear President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton lecture on "The University and the Nation" a large audience, half of whom were taking notes, filled the assembly hall at 23 West Forty-fourth street yester-

day morning.

In speaking of the relation of the university to the nation, the president said: versity to the nation, the president said:

Unless a country can supply liberal hearted
and liberal minded men that country ought
not to have universities.

You don't send a boy to college to find an
education—it so find himself, to orient himself, to find his relation to the life that is
around and to become of value to the nation.

The classroom is not vital, because one man
dominates—one mind is master. I believe
that the only way to learn is by trying your
mind alongside of some other mind and drawing conclusions. The thing is to get in the
class room the point of view. Nothing gives
a youngster catholicity of view like rubbing
against the men of various parts of his own
country.

From the Boston Herold.

Senator Pettus of Alabama was writing with a noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and said:

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Seima. We sat in the dining room, and from the kitchen came a dreadful scratching sound.

"'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in.

"'Huhi' said Martha, 'dat's no dawg roratchin' de de. Dat's de cook a writin' a love letter to her down the head of various parcs of his own country.

Talking of the value of books in the student's life Mr. Wilson declared that "books that will not mix with life are no good. In proportion as you get life and books you get the ideal where light is heat and heat is light.

"The cry now is for practical education, and everybody says a gymnasium that one does in a gymnasium that he would do afterward in an office?"

## Disuse of the Whipping Post

From Law Notes.

Notwithstending the advocacy now and then of the rehabilitation of the whipping post, that form of punishment is losing rather than gaining ground in civilized countries. It is now inflicted in Eng-land and in only a few of the Continental countries of Europe. In the United States it is used only in Delaware and Maryland. And perhaps it still ob-tains to some extent in Australia. The punishment is not inflicted upon women in England, Del

ware or Maryland.

In England there is an increasing rejuctance on the part of the Judges to inflict the punishment.

A late return shows that this form of punishment was ordered only in sixteen cases in 1903. Seven of these sentences were passed at the Central Criminal Court, five by Judge Rentoul and two by the Common Serjeant. It is interesting to notice that Mr. Justice Wills, Mr. Justice Lawrence and Mr. Justice Darling are the only three High Court Judges who ordered the use of the "cat." Flogging has been practically discarded in English convict prisons as a means of prison discipline; and a few years ago a bill to extend the whipping post to a number of offences not punishable in that manner was refused a second reading by the decisive vote of